

May 9, 2008

Meeting Agenda

- Introductions
- Presentation from University of California, Davis
- Fuel Pathways
 - Methodology of Energy and GHG Emissions Calculations
 - Overview of Completed Pathways and Carbon Intensity (CI) Values
- Discussion
- Future Fuel Pathways
- Other Stakeholder Presentations
- Lunch Break



Fuel Pathways Well-to-Wheel (WTW) Analysis

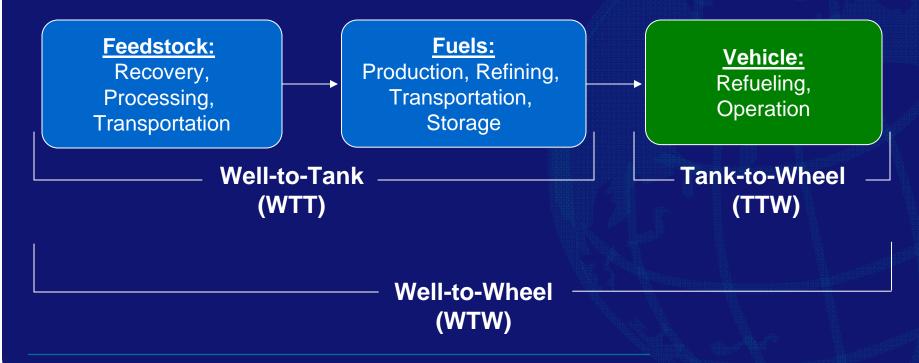
• ULSD

- CaRFG
 - CARBOB
 - Corn Ethanol
- CNG
- Electricity



General Flowchart of Well-to-Wheel Analysis

- WTT: Feedstock and fuel production, transportation, and distribution
- **TTW**: Vehicle operation





General Notes about the Pathways (1)

- Very specific scenario for each document
- GREET methodology included in all pathways
- Input values have been changed for CA where appropriate
 - crude recovery efficiency
 - electricity mix
 - etc.
- Model does NOT include vehicle adjustment factor



General Notes about the Pathways (2)

- Modifications made to input values could have led to values being different from AB 1007 or UC Reports
- All values preliminary at this point
- Stakeholders encouraged to review and comment

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Methodology of Energy and GHG Emissions Calculations



Energy Calculation Methodology

- Fuel Shares: Amount of energy resource consumed during the production, transportation, processing, and distribution of a transportation fuel
- Btu/mmBtu: Calculated Btu of energy needed to produce one million Btu of the indicated fuel output
- Numbers still being refined



GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology

- GREET includes: CO₂,CO, VOC, CH₄, and N₂O
 - CO, VOC converted to CO₂ in a short time in atmosphere
 - CH₄, N₂O are IPCC recognized GHG gases
- Carbon Intensity (CI) reported in gCO₂e/MJ
- GHG calculated in g/mile and converted to gCO₂e/MJ
 - For CO₂,CO, VOC: based on carbon content in the fuel and its density.
 - For CH₄, and N₂O: based on California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) emission factors (g/mile)

Land Use

Land Use (direct and indirect) not included

Vehicle Adjustment Factor

LCFS will include a vehicle adjustment factor

 Recognize that some vehicles and fuel have better efficiencies

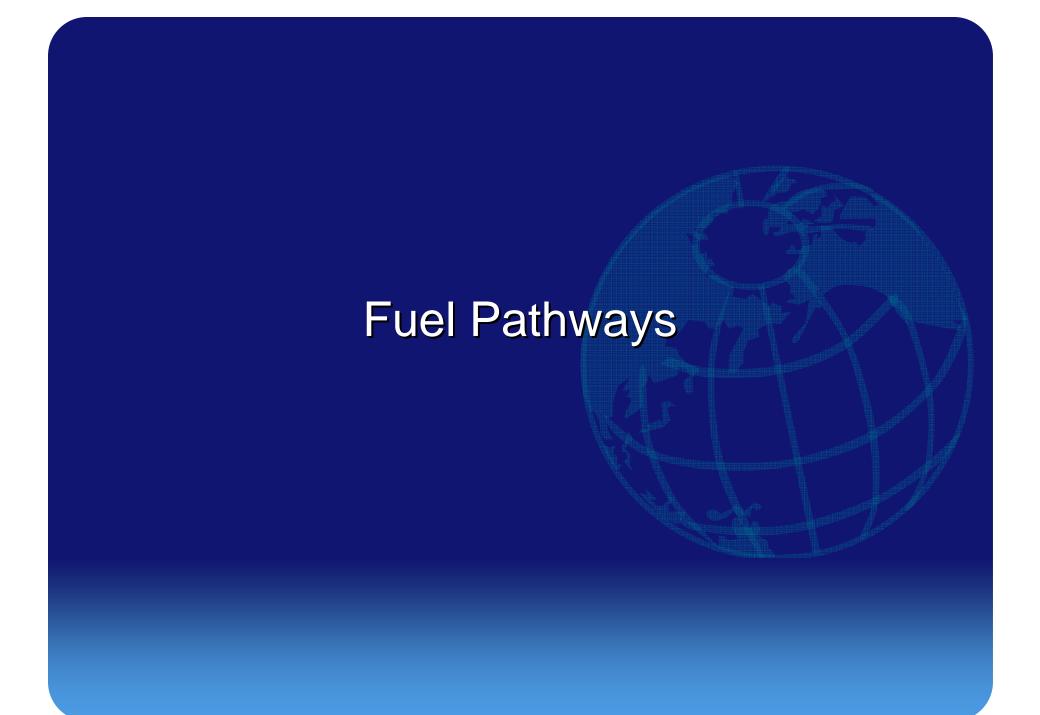
Still determining appropriate adjustment factors

Vehicle Adjustment Factor

Amount of energy (MJ) used per mile

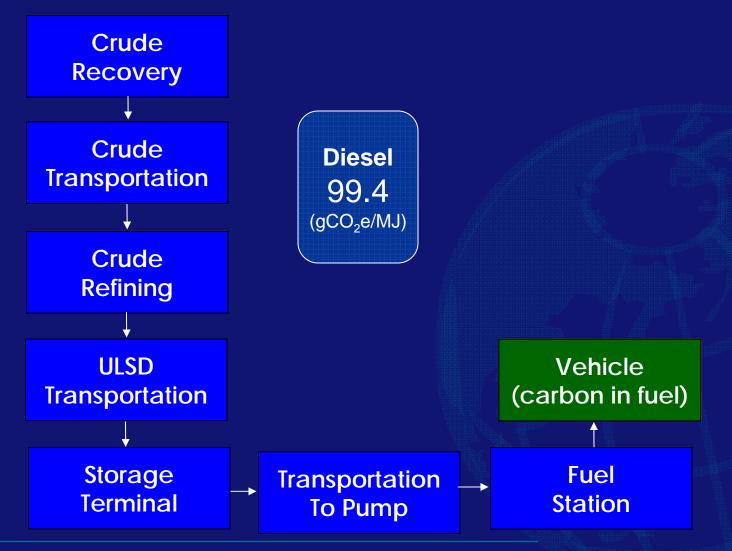
Amount of energy (MJ) a standard gasoline car uses per mile



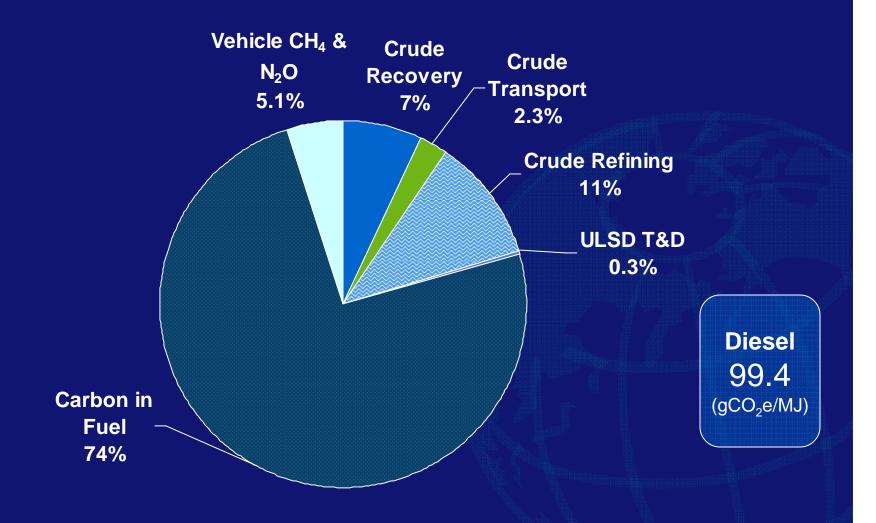


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Overview of ULSD Pathway



ULSD %GHG Emission Contributions



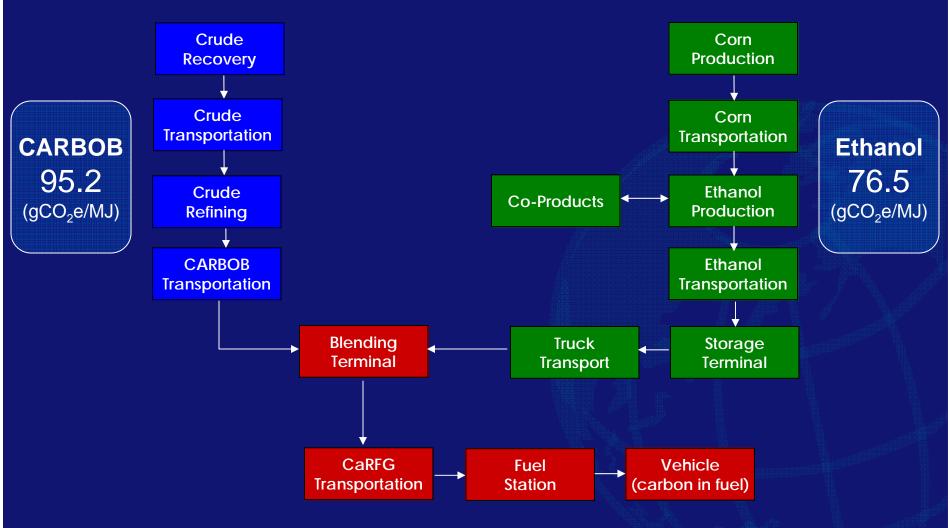
CA-GREET 1.7 V98

General Notes about ULSD

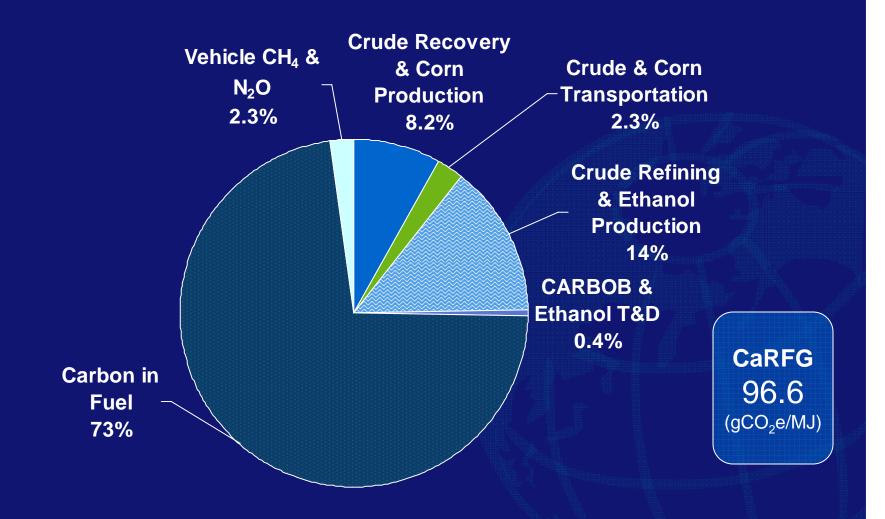
- Considers CA average crude mix refined in CA
- UC reported values of CI of 91 but here CI ~99
- Tailpipe N₂O and CH₄ included
- Crude recovery includes CA heavy crude recovery
- Preliminary at this point
- To illustrate GREET embedded methodology
- Stakeholders encouraged to review and comment

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Overview for CaRFG Pathway



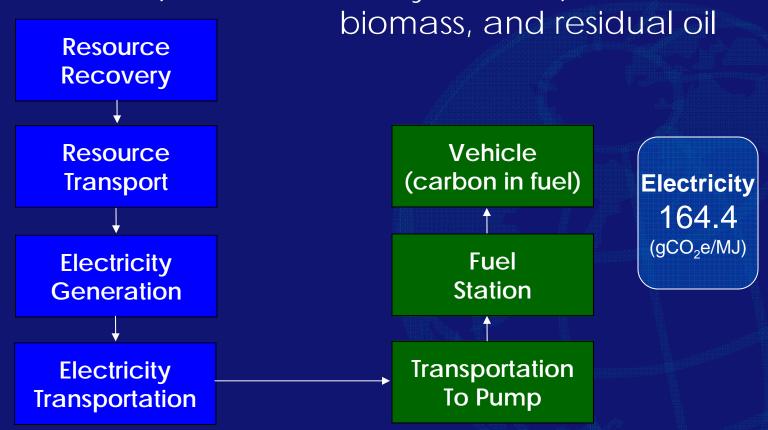
CaRFG %GHG Emission Contributions



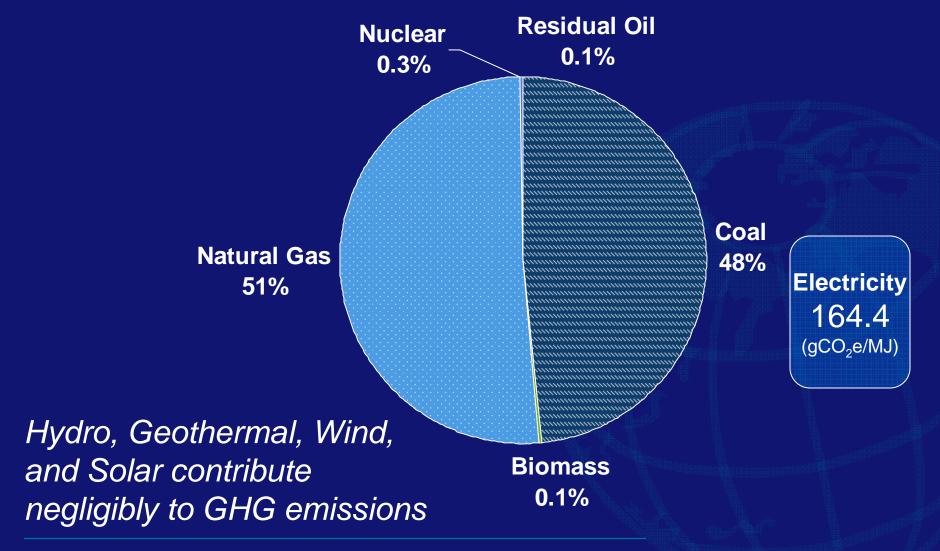


Overview for Electricity Pathway

Resources include: natural gas, coal, other (includes wind, hydro, etc.) uranium,

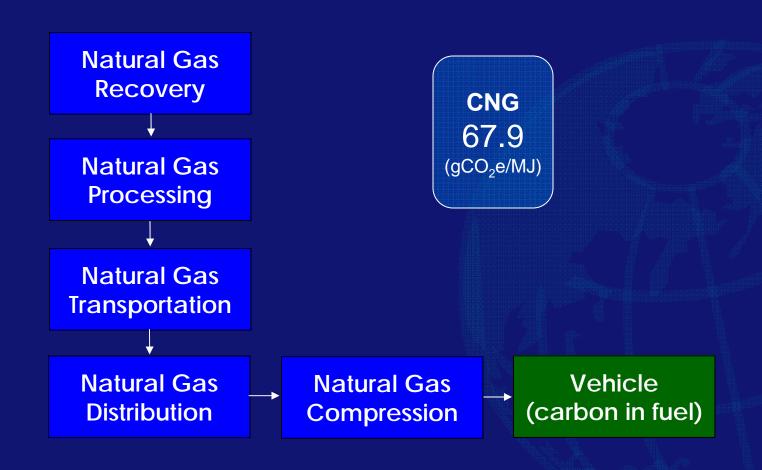


Electricity Production %GHG Emission Contributions

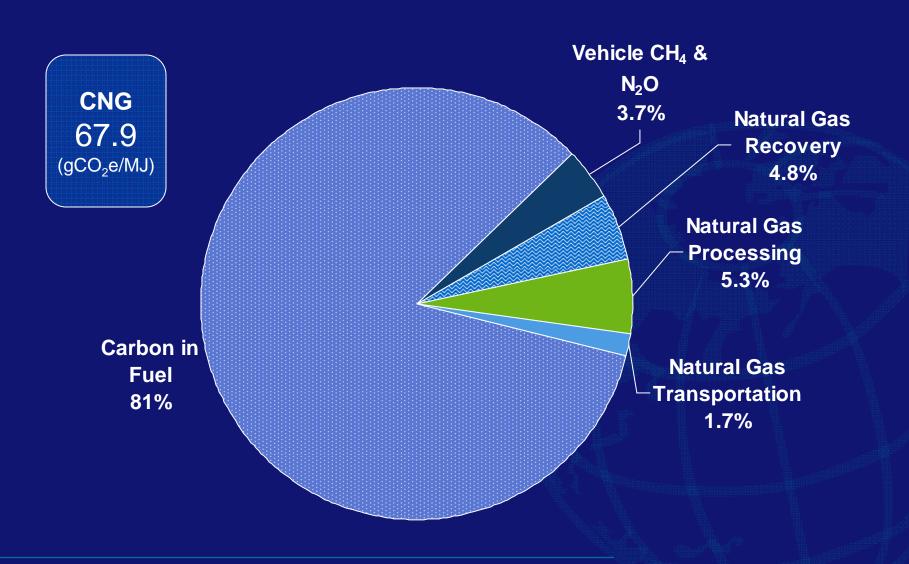


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Overview for CNG



CNG %GHG Emission Contributions



Future Pathways

- Biodiesel
- LNG
- Cellulosic Ethanol
- Hydrogen
- Renewable Diesel

- Propane
- Bio-methane
- Coal-to-Liquid
- Gas-to-Liquid
- Oil Sands

Others?



Future Work on Pathways

- Review stakeholder comments and update if necessary
- Incorporate aspects of GREET 1.8b into CA version
- Provide updated CA-GREET model
- Review current input values and update if appropriate
- Detail additional pathways as needed

Tentative Working Group Meeting

Next Lifecycle Analysis Working Group Meeting

Proposed: June 16, 2008

See LCFS website for details